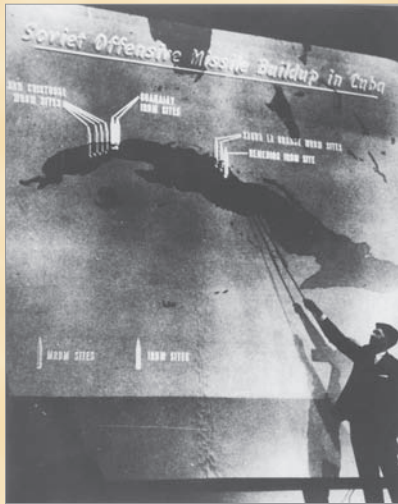


Defense Intelligence History 2005



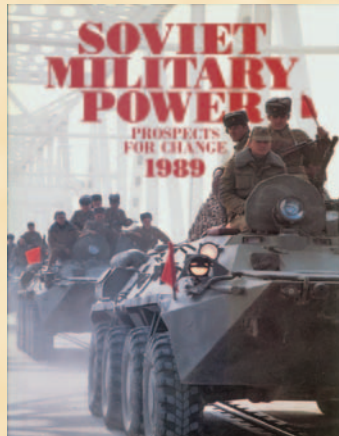
DIA History



The Defense Intelligence Agency became operational on 1 October 1961 as the Nation's primary producer of foreign military intelligence. It filled a critically important need for a central intelligence producer and manager for the Department of Defense. The first major test for DIA occurred in 1962 when Soviet missiles were detected in Cuba. DIA's analytical efforts then

focused on the US involvement in Vietnam, dealing with the Soviet military threat, and conflicts on nearly every continent.

Throughout the 1970s, Agency analysts responded to crisis situations involving the Soviet Union, arms control, space issues, and conflicts in Asia, the Mideast, Africa, and South America. Intelligence requirements increased significantly, and DIA's reputation grew as the primary intelligence authority in military inputs to national-level products. A continuing focus on supporting the field commanders as well as national-level decision makers marked the 1980s. The Agency's support to DoD in publishing *Soviet Military Power* from 1981-1990 received wide acclaim in defining the threat to national security. The long-awaited opening of the Defense Intelligence Analysis Center in 1984 consolidated DIA locations throughout the Washington, DC area.



Recognizing the critical value of intelligence as a force multiplier during crises, the Agency bolstered its support to warfighting commanders in the 1980s and expanded its capabilities to meet major wartime intelligence requirements. DIA employees earned a Joint Meritorious Unit Award (JMU) in 1986 for intelligence support during the TWA and ACHILLE LAURO hijackings and the Philippine crisis situations.

Following the end of the Cold War, DIA reviewed its roles and organization to meet a new era in the 1990s of regional challenges and dramatic reductions in resources. For its achievements during the 1990 Gulf War, DIA earned a second JMU Award. It continued to support the warfighter in operations throughout the world such as Somalia, Rwanda, the former Yugoslavia, and Haiti. The Armed Forces Medical Intelligence Center (AFMIC) and the Missile and Space Intelligence Center (MSIC) became elements of DIA in early 1992. In 1994, DIA received a third JMU Award for intelligence support during these crises. It was awarded an unprecedented fourth award in 1996 for providing critical intelligence to the warfighter and policymaker.

The newly formed Defense HUMINT (Human Intelligence) Service (DHS) achieved its initial operating capacity in 1995, consolidating the HUMINT activities of all the Services under the umbrella of DIA. DIA was also designated the Intelligence Community executive agent for Measurement and Signature Intelligence (MASINT). DIA broke ground on a new building for the Missile and Space Intelligence Center in 1998 and opened a new Science and Technology Center. Along with a renewed focus on counterterrorism, the Agency provided military intelligence support to hotspots in Africa, the Balkans, South Asia, Russia, the Persian Gulf, and Korea, for which it received a fifth JMU Award.

The Agency responded to terrorist attacks of 11 September 2001 with timely and focused intelligence to combat al-Qaida and related terrorist networks and their sponsors throughout the world. DIA intelligence support to the warfighter was crucial to combat successes in Afghanistan, earning the Agency a sixth JMU Award. DIA supported Operation IRAQI



FREEDOM with exceptional intelligence support, and deployed hundreds of personnel in support of the Iraq Survey Group after the cessation of combat operations.

As the Agency looks to the 21st Century and faces new worldwide challenges, it continues to focus on providing critical intelligence across a broad spectrum of national security issues. With a proud tradition of "*Committed to Excellence in Defense of the Nation*," DIA is postured for a new era that emphasizes globally-oriented, technologically sophisticated, and rapidly adaptive intelligence for all aspects of policymaking and military operations.

The DIA Seal



The dark blue background of the seal signifies the unknown or the threats and challenges of the world around us. The flaming torch and its gold color which represents knowledge or intelligence is lighting our way to a known world symbolized by the blue-green planet. The eternal search for knowledge and truth is the worldwide mission of the Defense Intelligence Agency. The two red ellipses symbolize the technical aspects of intelligence today and in the future. The 13 stars and the wreath identify the Agency as a Department of Defense organization.



The DIAC Expansion Project



In May 2004, DIA broke ground on a new building on the DIA site at Bolling Air Force Base. With the completion date set for the fourth quarter of FY 2005, the 450,000 square-foot facility will be six stories high and located diagonally along the south side of the existing structure. The complex will accommodate the entire DIA workforce in the national capital region and alleviate security concerns for those who do not already work in the DIAC facility. The project will add 32 conference rooms, 24 classrooms, 800 parking spaces, remote access control centers for security screening outside of the building, and new displays to celebrate DIA's history. The modern interior design will focus on open office workspaces to increase natural light and organization.



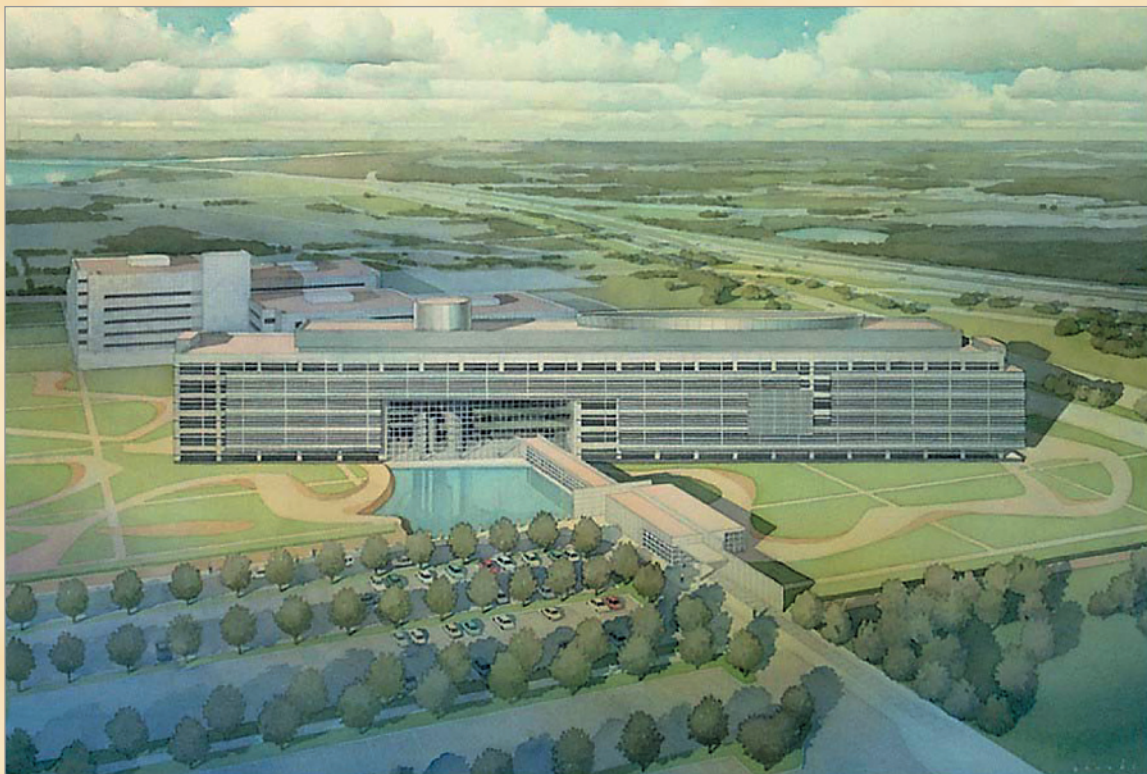
In addition to the expansion project, DIAC is adding new restaurants and dining facilities to the cafeteria, and remodeling the original building beginning with the seventh floor. Plans are also underway to add a light rail system that will connect the DIAC with the Anacostia Metro station.



DIA Military Art Collection

The DIA Military Art Collection comprises more than 1,000 paintings and drawings that Agency artists completed between 1965 and 1989. These artists, in close cooperation with DIA analysts, worked to achieve an accurate portrayal of a number of Cold War era military systems. The artwork often depicted classified photography or imagery that could not be used in its original form. The Agency commissioned these works of military art to illustrate publications and support official briefings. Eventually, computer-generated graphics replaced the use of paintings in the late 1980s, and the last of the visual information specialists employed at the Agency retired in June 2000.

The DIA History Office launched an initiative in 1996 to conserve, display, publish, and lithograph the DIA Military Art Collection. The Agency completed printing the first set of twenty lithographs in 1996 and a second set in 2001. Discussions with the Smithsonian Institution in 1999 led to the display of twelve of the paintings in the "Space Race Gallery" of the National Air and Space Museum in Washington, DC. The DIA History Office continues to maintain and safeguard the DIA Military Art Collection as a unique historical record of our mission of providing Defense intelligence in service to the Nation.





Missile Attack on US F-16s, by Edward L. Cooper, 1985. Russia first displayed the SA-12 (S-300V) surface-to-air missile system at the 1992 Moscow air show. The SA-12 GIANT, shown here tracking a US F-16, and GLADIATOR are capable of intercepting aircraft at all altitudes. The missile was designed from the outset to defend against ballistic and cruise missiles as well as aircraft.

The Missile and Space Intelligence Center (MSIC), located on Redstone Arsenal in Huntsville, AL, is a field production activity of DIA. Its origin can be traced to the establishment of the US Army Ballistic Missile Agency in 1956, under Dr. Wernher von Braun, an early architect of missile technology. Von Braun had been instrumental in the development of the V-2 rocket, the terror weapon that Hitler used against the Allies in World War II, before the US Army procured his technical expertise. The missile agency's first office, known as the Technical Intelligence Division, consisted of only six people. On 1 January 1992, DIA assumed command of MSIC.

MSIC's overall mission is to support field commanders, weapon system developers, and policymakers with all-source intelligence concerning threat guided missile systems, directed energy weapons, and selected space programs/systems. MSIC also develops digital simulations of threat weapon systems. In addition to the National Command Authorities and the armed forces in the field, federal organizations such as the Office of the Secretary of Defense, the Federal Aviation Administration, and NASA benefit from MSIC's capabilities.

In a national emergency or conflict, the MSIC Crisis Center supplies American and allied forces with the most accurate and current intelligence information available on all missile activities. From the Cuban Missile Crisis to Operation DESERT STORM, MSIC's commitment to the collection and dissemination of cutting edge technical intelligence has helped ensure the continued superiority of US Armed Forces on the battlefield.



MSIC assesses missile threats such as the Scud B missile, seen here on a Russian built MAZ 543 Transporter-Erector-Launcher.

JANUARY 2005

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
26 <div>DEC 2004</div> <div>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31</div>	27 <div>FEB 2005</div> <div>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28</div>	28	29 	30	31	1 New Year's Day 1962: Defense Intelligence School established, now the Joint Military Intelligence College.
2 1921: William Friedman named head of Army Signal Corps Code and Cipher Section.	3 1917: Birth of LTG Vernon Walters, USA, ambassador, deputy DCI, military attaché.	4 1975: Rockefeller Commission formed to investigate CIA activities.	5 1957: Eisenhower Doctrine proposed to protect any Middle East nation from Communist aggression.	6 1967: US and South Vietnamese troops launched major offensive in the Mekong River Delta.	7 1986: President Reagan sanctioned Libya for role in international terrorism.	8 1998: Ramzi Yousef sentenced to life for 1993 World Trade Center bombing.
9	10 1738: Birth of Ethan Allen, Revolutionary War hero who used HUMINT to capture Fort Ticonderoga without firing a shot.	11 1984: Nicaragua shot down US Army helicopter.	12 1990: SR-71 reconnaissance program terminated.	13	14 1741: Birth of Benedict Arnold, American general and British spy.	15 1943: Pentagon completed.
16 1977: Christopher Boyce and Andrew Lee arrested for selling intelligence satellite secrets to the USSR.	17 Martin Luther King Jr. Day 1991: Operation DESERT STORM launched—DIA provided significant intelligence.	18 1982: Lebanese terrorist assassinated LTC Charles Ray, Assistant Army Attaché in Paris.	19	20 Inauguration Day 1982: US Navy ENS Stephen Baba sentenced to 18 years for espionage.	21 1984: CWO Robert Prescott, DAO Guatemala, died in a plane crash.	22 1946: President Truman established Central Intelligence Group with RADM Sidney Souers as first DCI.
23 1968: North Koreans seized the intelligence ship USS PUEBLO.	24 1978: President Carter signed EO12036, restructuring US intelligence.	25	26	27 1973: Paris Peace Accords signaled end of Vietnam War. 1975: Church Committee began investigating US Intelligence Community.	28	29 1991: First major ground confrontation between Iraqi and US forces in the Gulf War.
30	31 1968: Tet Offensive in Vietnam began—DIA analysts warned of attack.					



TYPHOON Replenishing in the Arctic, by Edward L. Cooper, 1986. Alexander Brykin, the lead unit of a class of ballistic missile submarine tenders, joined the Red Fleet in the 1980s. These ships enhanced the survivability and sustainability of Soviet TYPHOON-class submarines by enabling missile-reloading operations in protected waters.

DIA has been a leader in the effort to account for US service members either captured or missing in action. For most of the Vietnam War, DIA had primary responsibility to collect, analyze, and provide intelligence on US prisoners of war (POWs) and military personnel missing in action (MIAs). This mission lasted well after the conflict in Vietnam, until the Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD) assumed responsibility in 1993.

With the initiative in December 1985 of Director LTG Leonard H. Perroots, DIA became the lead agency in the collection of intelligence regarding captured or missing US soldiers. After upgrading HUMINT operations in Southeast Asia, in May 1987 DIA established a team to debrief refugees for information regarding missing American service members. General John Vessey, special POW/MIA emissary, reached an agreement in 1991 to open the Joint Casualty Resolution Center in Hanoi. A DIA member of the office, using artifacts from a Vietnamese military museum, was able to document missing servicemen. In July 1993, DIA relinquished its POW mission to the OSD but continues to provide military intelligence, analysis, and support to the Intelligence Community POW/MIA Analytic Cell.

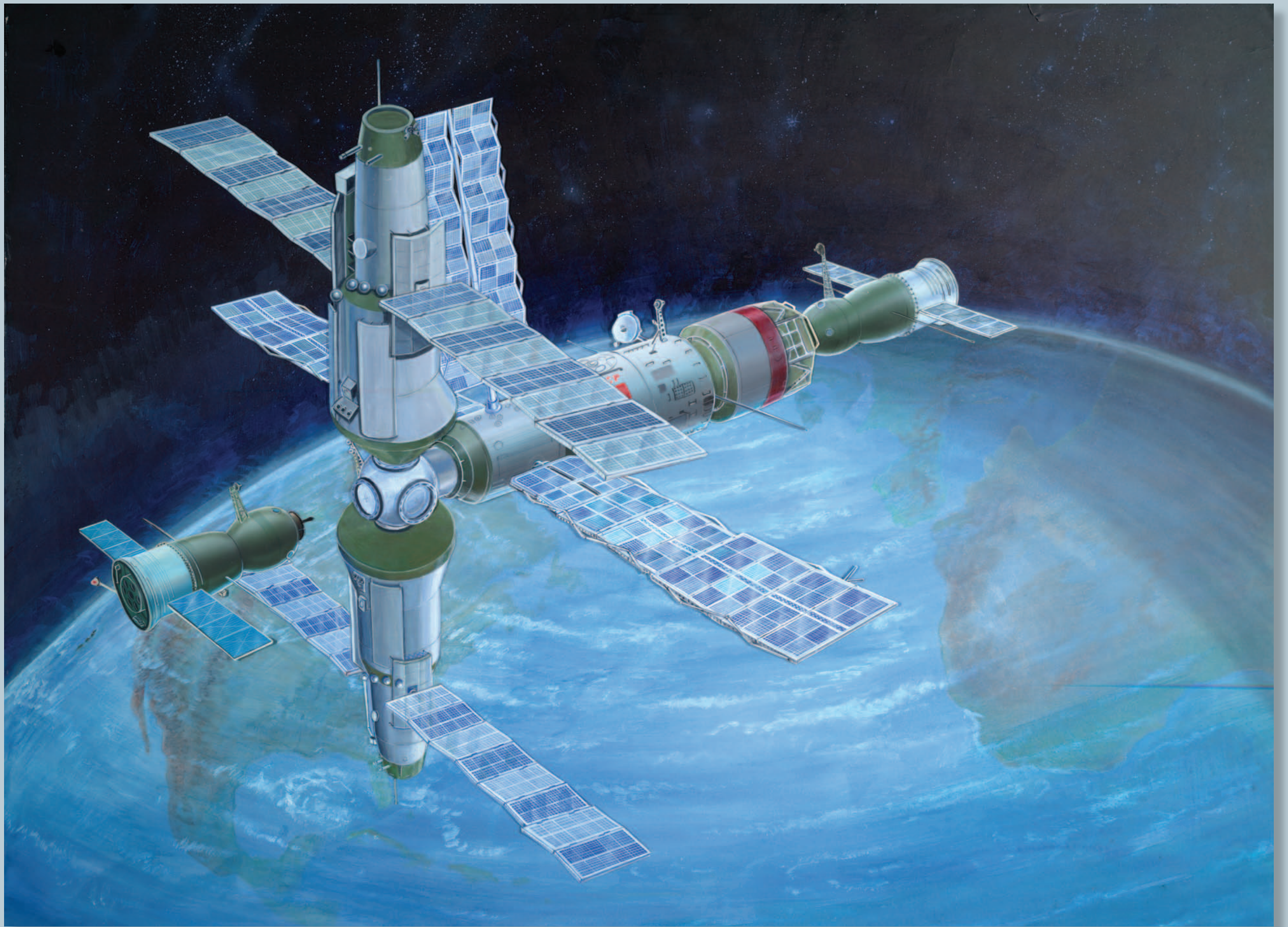
Fred Cherry, who would later join DIA in the mid 1970s, was a decorated Air Force pilot in the Vietnam War and the first African-American officer captured by the North Vietnamese Army (NVA). Cherry, shot down in 1965, was a POW for over seven years. His captors tried to break him by exploiting the divisive racial issues in the United States. Despite his ordeal, Cherry never made any concessions to the enemy. His courage and patriotism is a testament to the strength of character that allowed him to rise above the discrimination he experienced in his day.



Fred Cherry’s portrait, by Harrison Benton, hangs today in the Pentagon.

FEBRUARY 2005

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
30 	31	1 1895: Birth of John Ford, filmmaker, naval officer, WW II intelligence officer.	2	3 1950: Klaus Fuchs charged with giving atomic bomb secrets to the Soviets.	4 1945: Yalta Conference marked beginning of Cold War.	5 1956: President Eisenhower created the President’s Foreign Intelligence & Advisory Board (PFIAB).
6 1963: John Hughes, special assistant to Director, DIA, gave Cuban Missile Crisis briefing on national television.	7 1967: 1LT George Sisler, first Military Intelligence officer to receive Medal of Honor, killed in Vietnam.	8 1961: Defense Secretary Robert McNamara directed the establishment of a DIA.	9 1978: Canada expelled 11 Soviet diplomats for operating a spy ring.	10 1962: KGB COL Rudolf Abel exchanged for U-2 pilot Francis Gary Powers.	11 1956: Britons Guy Burgess and Donald MacLean admitted spying for Moscow.	12
13	14	15 1898: USS MAINE blew up in Havana harbor precipitating war with Spain.	16 1996: LTG Patrick Hughes, USA, became 12th Director, DIA.	17	18	19 1920: Birth of Eloise Page, first female CIA station chief and DIA terrorism expert.
20	21 President’s Day	22	23	24 1998: Osama bin Laden issued <i>fatwa</i> that justified attacks on US citizens anywhere.	25 1985: Poland expelled US Defense Attaché COL Frederick Myer for espionage.	26 1993: Islamic terrorists bombed World Trade Center in New York City, killing 6 and wounding 1,000.
27	28 1991: Cessation of hostilities in Gulf War.	1	2	3	4 <div><div>JAN 2005</div><div>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31</div></div>	5 <div><div>MAR 2005</div><div>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31</div></div>



Mir Space Station, by Brian W. McMullin, 1986. In the mid-1980s, Moscow announced plans to have a large, permanently manned space station orbiting the Earth in the 1990s. The USSR launched Mir, the core vehicle of a modular space station, in February 1986. Mir is shown here with two of four modules attached and two Soyuz spacecraft. The Russians let Mir fall out of orbit, burn up on reentry, and then harmlessly splash into the south Pacific in March 2001.

From the late 1870s to the present day, US military attachés have provided a valuable service to the nation. These military personnel report military conditions and developments of their host nations and serve as experts on the country’s military forces and national security concerns. In 1965, DIA assumed responsibility of the Defense Attaché System and continues to maintain this vital element of military intelligence today. There are currently 135 Defense Attaché Offices (DAOs) around the world.


Lieutenant Colonel Mary A. Becka, USA, served as the nation’s first female Defense Attaché. Her first overseas assignment was Chad—a male oriented and Muslim culture—during Chad’s war with Libya in 1987, known as the “Toyota War.” The conflict derived its name from Chad’s use of armed Toyota all-terrain vehicles in defeating Libyan forces. Becka gained the confidence of President Hissene Habré of Chad, who sought her advice on military affairs. An acknowledged expert on Sub-Saharan Africa, Becka was able to provide support to Chad’s military operations against Libyan forces.

Becka also served in other African nations during a tumultuous period in the 1990s. As an attaché to Liberia from 1992-1994, Becka witnessed the siege of Monrovia by rebel forces of the National Patriotic Front of Liberia under Charles Taylor (who later came into power in July 1997). She also served in Zaire and Congo from 1994-1996, when the region was rife with conflict. Becka is a member of the Defense Attaché System Hall of Fame, which honors those who served as attachés with great distinction and who have made unique contributions to our nation.



LTC Becka working as an attaché in Chad in the 1980s.

MARCH 2005

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
27 	28	1	2	3 1931: “Star-Spangled Banner” became US national anthem.	4 1949: NATO pact signed.	5 1946: Winston Churchill delivered “Iron Curtain” speech.
6 1963: DIA’s production Center occupied Arlington Hall Station, VA.	7	8 1965: First American combat soldiers in Vietnam.	9 1862: USS MONITOR fought CSS VIRGINIA in first ironclad ship battle.	10	11 1977: Reorganization of Defense intelligence established ASD(C³I) position.	12 1947: Truman doctrine provided aid to Turkey and Greece for “containment” of USSR.
13	14 1951: Seoul, capital of South Korea, recaptured by UN forces.	15	16 1984: Iranian-backed terrorists kidnapped CIA Beirut station chief William Buckley.	17 1965: DIA added medical intelligence element.	18 1747: Birth of William Duer, Army officer, Continental congressman, banker, intelligence officer.	19 2003: Operation IRAQI FREEDOM launched.
20 1965: Defense Secretary Robert McNamara approved DIA’s plan for Defense Attaché System.	21	22	23 1999: Operation ALLIED FORCE in Kosovo began. 1882: Office of Naval Intelligence established.	24 1985: MAJ Arthur Nicholson killed by Soviet soldiers in East Germany.	25 1977: DIA’s new National Military Intelligence Center completed in Pentagon.	26 1982: Groundbreaking took place in Washington, DC for a memorial to honor US soldiers killed in Vietnam.
27 1990: TV MARTI began broadcasts directly to Cuba.	28	29	30 1973: Last US troops left Vietnam.	31 1991: Warsaw Pact dissolved.	1 <div><div>FEB 2005</div><div>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28</div></div>	2 <div><div>APR 2005</div><div>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30</div></div>



Mi-14 HAZE, by unknown artist, undated. The Russian Mi-14 (NATO name: HAZE) is a twin-turbine shore-based amphibious helicopter. Designed for anti-submarine operations, the Mi-14PL is equipped with an APM-60 towed Magnetic Anomaly Detection system and can carry a torpedo and depth charges. It is in service today in Russia, Cuba, Libya, and Poland.

On 31 March 2001, a Navy crew of 24 men and women took off from Okinawa, Japan, on a routine mission over the South China Sea. Flying an EP-3 Aries II reconnaissance and surveillance plane, Navy Lieutenant Shane Osborn encountered two Chinese F-8 fighters near the end of his mission. The Chinese jets flew within a few feet of the American plane, a common technique of aerial harassment of surveillance flights. But the sudden swerving of one of the F-8s into the port outside propeller of the EP-3 precipitated an international incident.

As the F-8 burst into flames and fell toward the sea, the EP-3 lost its nose cone and dropped 8,000 feet. Lieutenant Osborn struggled to keep his plane from spiraling out of control, radioed for help, and ordered his crew to destroy all classified information and equipment. He landed the EP-3 safely on Hainan Island where Chinese officials immediately boarded the plane.

Within hours, DIA’s Alert Center and analysts responded to the crisis. In addition, the DIA Directorate for Operations Situation Room and the Asia Pacific Division operations staff provided critical assistance to the Defense Attaché Office in Beijing. The Chinese allowed US Defense Attaché Brigadier General Neal Sealock to meet the downed crew on 5 April, and subsequent negotiations led to their release a week later. Soon afterward, Secretary of Defense Donald Rumsfeld and Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff General Hugh Shelton decorated the crew.



US Navy’s damaged EP-3 Aries II surveillance plane sits at Lingshui Airfield, Hainan Island, China, in June 2001.

APRIL 2005						
Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
27 <div>MAR 2005 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31</div>	28 <div>MAY 2005 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31</div>	29	30 <div></div>	31	1	2 <div>1982: Argentina seized the Falkland Islands from the British—US intelligence aided British response.</div>
3 <div>1948: President Truman signed the Marshall Plan to rebuild Western Europe.</div>	4 <div>1975: C-5A crashed killing USDAO Saigon members Celeste Brown, Vivienne Clark, Dorothy Curtiss, Joan Prey, and Doris Watkins.</div>	5 <div>1947: US and USSR established military liaison missions in occupation zones in Germany.</div>	6 <div>1917: US declared war on Germany and entered WW I.</div>	7 <div>1954: President Eisenhower delivered “domino theory” speech.</div>	8	9 <div>1865: General Lee surrendered to General Grant at Appomattox during the Civil War.</div>
10	11 <div>1999: India successfully test-fired a long-range model of its Agni ballistic missile.</div>	12 <div>2001: China released 24 US Navy EP-3 crewman following a collision with a Chinese fighter.</div>	13	14 <div>1950: NSC 68 established policy for opposing Communist expansion. 1986: US planes bombed Tripoli and Benghazi to retaliate for Libyan terrorism.</div>	15	16 <div>1987: US Special Operations Command established.</div>
17 <div>1961: Bay of Pigs landing in Cuba.</div>	18 <div>1775: Paul Revere’s famous midnight “intelligence” ride.</div>	19 <div>1943: Photo interpreter Constance Babington-Smith detected a V-1 rocket near Peenemunde, Germany.</div>	20 <div>1961: Soviet GRU COL Penkovsky provided intelligence to US and UK.</div>	21 <div>1981: Groundbreaking for Defense Intelligence Analysis Center, Bolling AFB.</div>	22 <div>1915: Germans used chemical warfare (chlorine gas) effectively for the first time in warfare.</div>	23 <div>1898: Spain declared war on the US following the imposition of US blockade on Cuba.</div>
24 <div>1970: China’s satellite reconnaissance program began with launch of CHINA ONE.</div>	25	26 <div>1976: Permanent Senate Select Intelligence Committee established.</div>	27 <div>1964: Defense Special Missile and Astronautics Center established.</div>	28 <div>1965: US troops landed in Dominican Republic.</div>	29	30 <div>1962: Interim “Terms of Reference” initiated formal liaison between DIA and NSA. 1964: DIA S&T directorate formed.</div>



Chinese Intermediate-Range Ballistic Missile, M-9, by Brian McMullin, undated. The Chinese DF-15 (NATO name: CSS-6, export name: M-9) is a single-stage, solid-fuel, surface-to-surface ballistic missile system. Launched from an 8x8 Taian transporter-erector-launcher vehicle, the DF-15 can deliver a single conventional high explosive warhead over a distance of 600km. It is the mainstay of China's conventional strategic force.

The Nisei soldiers, or second generation Japanese-Americans, who fought in World War II left a legacy replete with honor, duty, and heroism. After the attack on Pearl Harbor, the US government removed Japanese-American soldiers from the Hawaiian Islands and activated a new unit, the 100th Infantry Battalion, made up of these men. This unit saw extensive action in Italy, including the bloody Battle of Monte Cassino, where it soon earned the nickname “The Purple Heart Battalion.” After the 100th Battalion was incorporated into the 442nd Regimental Combat Team, the 100th/442nd went on to make military history, becoming the most decorated unit of its size and length of service.

Nisei soldiers also played a critical role in military intelligence operations in the war. One such soldier, Richard M. Sakakida, worked in the Counter Intelligence Corps of the US Army and was stationed in the Philippines in early 1942 to collect intelligence from Japanese POWs. After Corregidor fell to Japanese forces on 6 May 1942, he endured 6 months of interrogation and torture. Despite his captivity, Sakakida forged documents for Filipino guerrillas, orchestrated the escape of almost 500 prisoners from a Japanese prison, and was able to send intelligence reports about Japanese shipping and troop movements to American forces in Australia. He escaped Japanese imprisonment and suffered from wounds and disease before American forces rescued him in early 1945.

Sergeant Richard Sakakida received a Bronze Star for his meritorious service in the Counter Intelligence Corps during World War II. After the war, he continued his military career as a commissioned officer in the Air Force Office of Special Investigation. Sakakida, who died in 1996, was posthumously awarded the Distinguished Service Medal in 1998.



Richard Sakakida after the war.

MAY 2005

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
1 1960: SA-2 missile downed American U-2 and Soviets captured pilot Francis Gary Powers.	2 1968: MSGT Roy Benavidez earned Medal of Honor in Vietnam protecting intelligence personnel and equipment.	3 1917: LTC Ralph Van Deman, called “Father of Modern Military Intelligence,” placed in charge of Military Intelligence Division.	4 1960: Carving of Great Seal given to US by USSR in Moscow contained listening device.	5 1961: Alan Shepard became first American in space.	6 1976: National Foreign Intelligence Board established.	7 1954: Vietnamese Communists defeated French at Dien Bien Phu.
8 1972: Palestinian terrorists hijacked a Belgian airliner and flew it to Tel Aviv.	9 1945: WW II hostilities ended in Europe.	10	11 1946: OSS operative Virginia Hall awarded Distinguished Service Cross for heroism.	12 1991: Last Soviet SS-20 intermediate range missile destroyed under INF Treaty.	13 1968: Paris peace talks began between North Vietnam and US.	14 1976: LTG Samuel Wilson became 5th Director, DIA.
15 1988: Moscow began withdrawal from Afghanistan.	16	17 1987: Iraqi aircraft fired Exocet missiles at USS STARK, killing 37.	18 1974: India exploded a nuclear device in the Rajasthan Desert.	19 1919: War Department created Code and Cipher Solution Section or “the Black Chamber.”	20 1985: Retired Navy CWO John Walker arrested for spying.	21
22	23 1950: Harry Gold arrested on espionage charges for passing atomic secrets to USSR.	24	25	26 1972: SALT I Treaty signed by Presidents Nixon and Brezhnev.	27	28 1998: Pakistan conducted first nuclear test.
29 1954: US expelled Soviet air attaché Leonoid Pivnev for espionage.	30 Memorial Day	31 1862: Professor Thaddeus Lowe demonstrated the value of aerial reconnaissance from a balloon at the Battle of Fair Oaks, VA.	1	2 	3 <div>APR 2005<div>123456789101112131415161718192021222324252627282930</div></div>	4 <div>JUN 2005<div>123456789101112131415161718192021222324252627282930</div></div>



KRESTA II, by Brian W. McMullin, undated. The Red Navy's guided missile cruiser, KRESTA II, was designed for antisubmarine and surface warfare operations, and to bolster air defense coverage for Soviet task forces. The ship employed the SS-N-14 Silex anti-submarine system and carried a nuclear-capable Ka-25 Hormone A helicopter in the stern. The UDALOY-class of Russian destroyers has replaced the KRESTA II.

As an inventor, Thaddeus S.C. Lowe developed the compression ice machine, which led to the mechanical refrigerator in 1865. For the Intelligence Community, however, the efforts of Thaddeus Lowe have a much greater significance than providing the world with the capability for cold drinks. Professor Lowe is one of the forefathers of overhead reconnaissance.


Lowe’s interest in ballooning led to plans for a flight across the Atlantic Ocean in 1861. On a trial flight from Ohio, wayward winds landed Lowe and the ENTERPRISE in South Carolina where Confederate forces immediately jailed him as a spy in the 8-day old Civil War. He talked his way out of the situation, and 2 months later, Lowe was in Washington proposing the use of balloons by the US Army for observation in the war. From a demonstration balloon he communicated by telegraph wire to President Lincoln, and subsequently in August 1861, was hired as a civilian employee of the Army of the Potomac as the “chief aeronaut” of the balloon corps with less than two dozen men and seven balloons.

On 25 June 1862, Lowe made his first intelligence coup observing Confederate troop positions at the Battle of Fair Oaks (near Falls Church, VA). On another occasion he used a balloon tethered to a “Balloon Boat” anchored in the Potomac to make observations. The Professor and his balloon corps were involved in the Peninsula Campaign, but the usefulness of reconnaissance balloons was a controversial topic among Union Army officers, and Lowe resigned in May 1863. The balloon corps was disbanded a month later.



Lowe observed Confederate forces from his balloon.

JUNE 2005

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
29	30 <div></div>	31	1 <div>1996: Ukraine transferred all warheads to Russia to become nuclear weapons-free. 2003: Iraq Survey Group (ISG) established</div>	2 <div>1964: Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) founded.</div>	3 <div>1989: Chinese troops crushed protestors in Tiananmen Square in Beijing.</div>	4 <div>1942: Battle of Midway—WW II Pacific Theater turning point made possible by exceptional intelligence.</div>
5 <div>1967: Six-Day War began in Middle East.</div>	6 <div>1944: Allied troops landed in France on D-Day—intelligence coup.</div>	7 <div>1999: Osama bin Laden added to FBI’s “10 Most Wanted” list.</div>	8 <div>1967: Israeli planes and ships attacked the USS LIBERTY, a Navy/NSA SIGINT collection ship.</div>	9 <div>1999: NATO and Yugoslavia signed accord for withdrawal of Serbian forces from Kosovo.</div>	10 <div>1970: DIA’s Assistant Army Attaché MAJ Robert Perry killed by Palestinian guerrillas in Jordan.</div>	11
12	13 <div>1942: The Office of Strategic Services (OSS) established.</div>	14 <div>Flag Day 1775: Continental Congress established the US Army.</div>	15 <div>1971: First KH-9 HEXAGON photo-reconnaissance satellite launched.</div>	16	17 <div>1967: China exploded its first thermonuclear bomb.</div>	18 <div>1979: SALT II Treaty signed by Presidents Carter and Brezhnev.</div>
19 <div>1953: Julius and Ethel Rosenberg executed for espionage.</div>	20 <div>1963: USSR and US agreed on “hot-line” telephone link.</div>	21 <div>1963: DIA assumed J2 functions from the Joint Staff.</div>	22 <div>1941: Foreign Broadcast Monitoring Service (later FBIS) established.</div>	23	24 <div>1948: Berlin Blockade increased Cold War tensions.</div>	25 <div>1950: Korean War began with North Korean invasion of South Korea. 1996: Terrorists bombed Khobar Towers in Saudi Arabia.</div>
26 <div>1917: The first US troops arrived in France in WW I.</div>	27	28 <div>1988: Terrorist group “17 November” killed CAPT William Nordeen, the Defense Attaché in Athens.</div>	29	30 <div>1963: DIA Automated Data Processing Systems Center assumed data management responsibility.</div>	1 <div><div><div>MAY 2005</div><div><div>1234567</div><div>891011121314</div><div>15161718192021</div><div>22232425262728</div><div>293031</div></div></div></div>	2 <div><div><div>JUL 2005</div><div><div>12</div><div>3456789</div><div>10111213141516</div><div>17181920212223</div><div>2425262728293031</div></div></div></div>



Russian 300-mm Multiple Rocket Launcher, by Edward L. Cooper, 1988. The large 300-mm (BM 9A52) multiple rocket system developed by the Soviets in the early 1980s was capable of laying down a broad, devastating field of fire, threatening armored vehicles, infantry, airfields, and rear service areas. Russia has sold this system under the export name Smerch (Sandstorm) since 1993 to countries such as Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates, and India.

Bolling Air Force Base, one of the oldest airfields in the nation, was originally intended for the defense of Washington. Orville and Wilbur Wright were the first to fly their aircraft from the level flood plains south of Anacostia. Initially called Anacostia Flying Field, it hosted a number of firsts: first air mail dispatched, first commercial airway started, first round the world flight ventured, and the first military air show undertaken.

During the Civil War, the Union Army used the area (known as Giesboro) as a cavalry depot. The Army subsequently established a military post, Camp Stoneman, and built corrals and stables that accommodated upwards of 50,000 horses. The US government then purchased the Anacostia Flats in 1918 to use the area as a landing field and as a shelter and storage for planes. On 1 July 1918, Bolling Field was officially named in honor of Colonel Raynal Cawthorne Bolling, the first high-ranking American officer killed during World War I. The poor draining and grading of the field made construction difficult. During World War II, Bolling Field was the permanent location of General Headquarters (GHQ) of the Army Air Forces. At this time, the base expanded with the construction of barracks, medical buildings, and aircraft facilities. In 1948, the airfield was renamed Bolling Air Force Base.

Today, Bolling Air Force Base houses the Defense Intelligence Analysis Center (DIAC). Groundbreaking ceremonies for the new facility occurred on 21 April 1981 and construction was completed in 1984. More than any other accomplishment or milestone, the DIAC symbolized the coming of age of DIA. A dominant visual feature of the southern sector of the city, the DIAC continues the Bolling tradition, standing like a sentinel in the country’s first line of defense.



Bolling Field in the 1920s.

JULY 2005

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
26 <div>JUN 2005 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30</div>	27 <div>AUG 2005 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31</div>	28	29 	30	1 1918: Bolling Field named after COL Raynal Bolling.	2 1937: US aviator Amelia Earhart disappeared over the Pacific.
3 1775: George Washington took command of the Continental Army.	4 Independence Day	5	6 1990: NATO declared Warsaw Pact no longer a military threat.	7	8 1942: Arlington Hall Station made an official military post.	9 1957: First public acknowledgement of NSA—5 years after its establishment.
10 1941: Office of the Coordinator of Information established; became the OSS in 1942.	11	12 1963: First KH-7 GAMBIT photo-reconnaissance satellite launched.	13 1977: COBRA DANE phased-array radar system operational.	14 1977: House of Representatives Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence established.	15 1979: DIA established Directorate for Resources and Systems. 1996: DIA civilian Judith Goldenberg killed while visiting USDAO Cairo.	16 1945: US tested the first atomic bomb at Alamogordo, NM.
17 1975: US APOLLO 18 and the Soviet SOYUZ 19 docked in space.	18	19 1990: DIA received the first reports of Iraqi divisions near the Kuwaiti border.	20	21 1988: Eight-year Iran-Iraq war ended.	22 1990: DIA activated Iraq/Kuwait Regional Working Group (IZKUWG).	23
24 1990: US warships in the Persian Gulf placed on alert. 31 1989: Lebanese terrorists announced the execution of Marine Lt Col William Higgins.	25 1990: DIA went to WATCHCON II and issued warning report on Iraqi.	26 1947: President Truman signed the National Security Act. 1964: Defense Intelligence Liaison Office, London, established.	27 1953: Armistice for Korean War signed. 1999: VADM Thomas Wilson became the 13th Director, DIA.	28	29 1966: First KH-8 GAMBIT photo-reconnaissance satellite launched.	30



Mi-28 HAVOC in Afghanistan, by unknown artist, undated. The Mi-28 (NATO name: HAVOC) is a two-seat, twin-turbine combat helicopter. Armed with a 30 mm turret-mounted gun, anti-tank guided missiles, and rockets, the HAVOC is capable of delivering heavy concentrated fire on ground targets. The Russians have produced only small numbers of the Mi-28, which is still under consideration as the next generation of attack helicopters.

At midnight on 13 August 1961, just days after the official announcement of the creation of DIA, troops of the East German *Volksarmee* began erecting barbed wire barriers along the borders to the western part of Berlin. Soon afterward, the East Germans reinforced the barrier with massive concrete walls and entrenched barricades. The Soviets rejected Western complaints that the wall violated the postwar agreements on the occupation of Germany. Isolating the American, British, and French sectors of the city from the Soviet sector and East Germany, the Berlin Wall embodied the differences between East and West and served as an icon of the Cold War.

DIA collected and analyzed intelligence on Berlin throughout the Cold War as the divided city remained a hotspot of Cold War confrontation for three decades. At Checkpoint Charlie on 25 October 1961, Allied and Soviet tanks faced each other after East German border police refused to allow members of the US Military Mission to enter East Berlin. President John F. Kennedy reaffirmed the solidarity of the United States with Berlin with his words, “Ich bin ein Berliner.” Years later, President Ronald Reagan challenged Soviet Communist Party Chief Mikhail Gorbachev to tear down the Wall.

When Hungarian officials lifted border controls with Austria on 17 July 1989, a flood of East German citizens crossed into Austria. After demonstrators demanded democracy and free elections, the East German government stepped down on 7 November, and the entire politburo resigned the following day. During the night of 9 November 1989, the Wall fell without violence. Thousands of East and West Berliners celebrated throughout the night at border checkpoints, at the Brandenburg Gate, and on top of the Wall. For thirty years, DIA’s accurate assessments of Soviet military capability had proven invaluable to US policymakers. With the Cold War coming to a close, DIA personnel joined in the celebration.



East Germans begin construction of Berlin Wall, Aug 1961.

AUGUST 2005						
Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
31 	1 1961: DoD issued Directive 5105.21 establishing “Defense Intelligence Agency.”	2 1990: Iraq invaded Kuwait.	3	4 1955: Prototype U-2 made its first planned flight.	5 1965: Limited Test Ban Treaty signed.	6 1945: US dropped the first atomic bomb, “Little Boy,” in combat at Hiroshima.
7 1974: VADM Vincent de Poix became 3rd Director, DIA. 1998: Al-Qaida bombed US Embassies in Kenya and Tanzania.	8 1942: US executed six German saboteurs who had landed on Long Island in June.	9 1945: US dropped the second atomic bomb, “Fat Man,” on Nagasaki, Japan.	10	11 1949: GEN Omar Bradley appointed first Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.	12 1961: Defense Secretary McNamara appointed Lt Gen Joseph Carroll the 1st Director, DIA.	13 1961: Construction of the Berlin Wall started.
14 1960: First broadcast via satellite made from Bell Laboratories.	15 1991: President Bush signed a covert-activities limitation bill to prevent Iran-Contra-style activities.	16 1990: DIA designated Executive Agent for DESERT SHIELD imagery collection.	17	18 1960: DISCOVERER 14 launched, carrying KH-1 CORONA, first successful photo-reconnaissance mission.	19 1981: American F-14s shot down two Libyan SU-22s over Gulf of Sidra.	20 1998: US cruise missiles struck targets in Afghanistan and the Sudan.
21 1968: Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia.	22	23 1963: Ground Force Panel authorized, early cooperative effort between DIA and CIA.	24 1814: British Army burned Washington, DC. 1966: DIA Liaison Detachment, Ottawa, established.	25	26	27
28	29 1949: Soviets detonated their first atomic weapon, an event detected by the Air Force.	30	31 1994: Last Soviet troops departed East Germany.	1 <div><div>JUL 2005</div><div>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31</div></div>	2 <div><div>JUL 2005</div><div>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31</div></div>	3 <div><div>SEP 2005</div><div>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30</div></div>

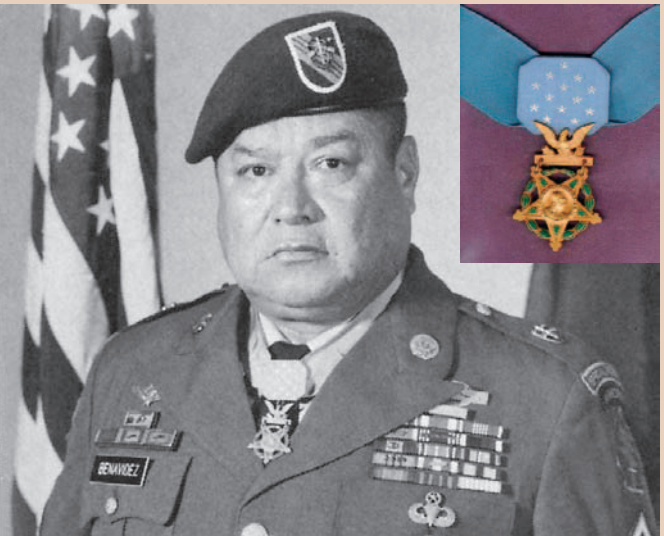


SA-7, by Brian W. McMullin, undated. The SA-7 Strela-2 (NATO name: GRAIL) is a portable, shoulder-fired, low-altitude surface-to-air missile system that uses heat-detection technology to strike a target. First developed by the Red Army in 1967, the SA-7's relatively low cost of production makes it a popular weapon around the world. The painting depicts a Polish version of the SA-7 with a Radio Frequency direction finder on the gunner's helmet.

The Medal of Honor, the highest military award given to an individual in the US Armed Forces, traces its history to the Civil War. On 21 December 1861, President Abraham Lincoln approved a congressional bill creating a Navy medal recognizing military valor. The medal was the first decoration officially authorized by the national government as a badge of honor. An Army version of the medal was signed into law on 12 July 1862. In the following year, Congress extended eligibility for the award to officers and made the Medal of Honor a permanent decoration. Throughout our history, more than 3,400 men and one woman have received the award for heroic actions in the line of duty.

One of the heroes of the Intelligence Community is Master Sergeant Roy P. Benavidez, USA. As a Staff Sergeant in the Special Forces (Airborne) in the Vietnam War, Benavidez belonged to a unit devoted to gathering intelligence on enemy forces. He earned the Medal of Honor on 2 May 1968 for his actions near Loc Ninh, when Benavidez volunteered to rescue a Special Forces Reconnaissance Team under attack from superior North Vietnamese Army forces. Suffering multiple wounds from enemy fire, Benavidez dragged dead and wounded men into a rescue helicopter, killed a number of the enemy in hand-to-hand combat, and secured or destroyed all classified equipment and material of the team.

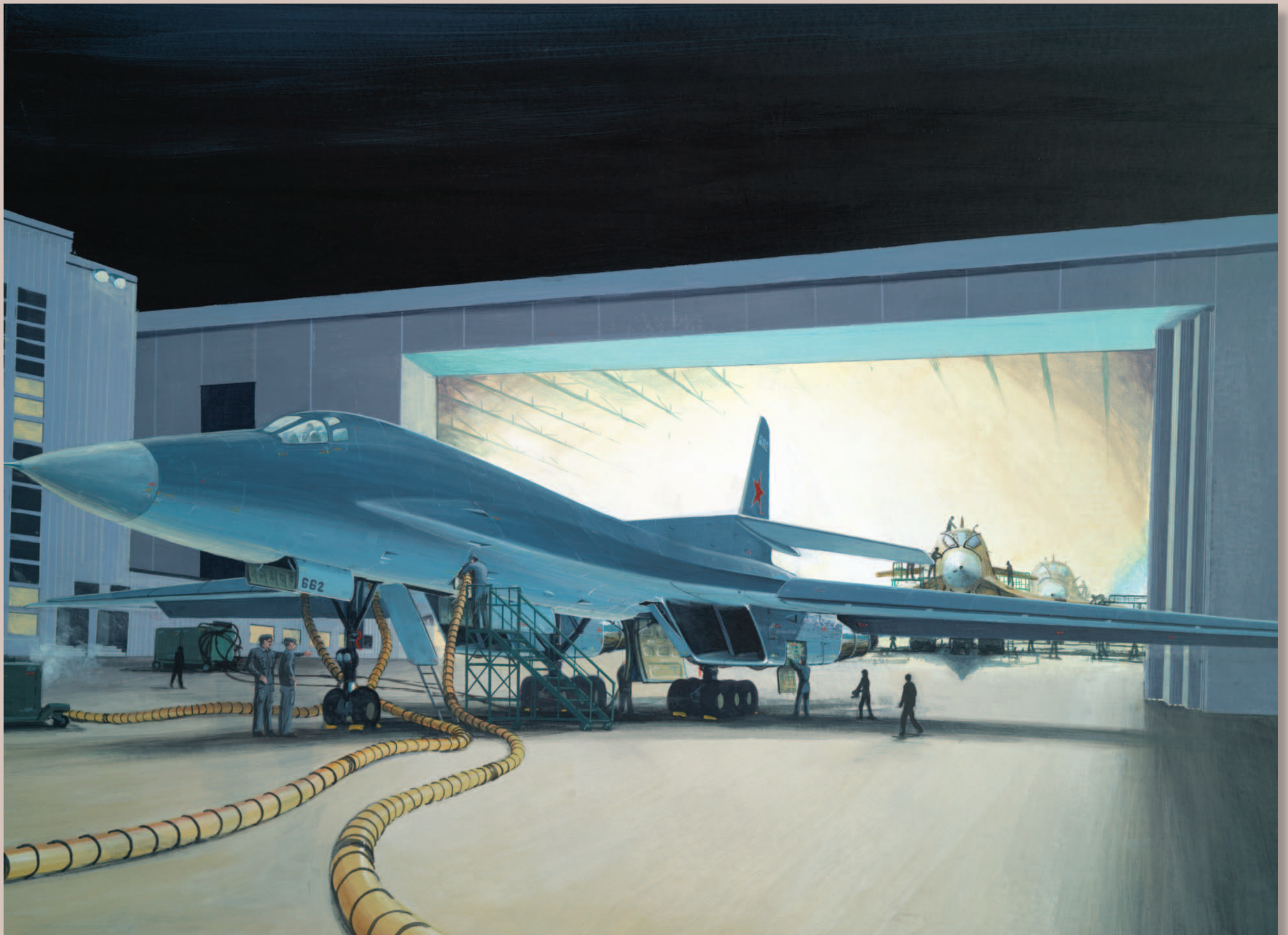
Benavidez passed away on 29 November 1998 and is buried in the Fort Sam Houston National Cemetery in San Antonio, TX. His Medal of Honor Citation reads, “His fearless personal leadership, tenacious devotion to duty, and extremely valorous actions in the face of overwhelming odds were in keeping with the highest traditions of the military service and reflect the utmost credit on him and the United States Army.”



Master Sergeant Roy P. Benavidez, US Army Special Forces, Medal of Honor recipient.

SEPTEMBER 2005

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
28 <div><div>AUG 2005</div><div><div>123456</div><div>78910111213</div><div>14151617181920</div><div>21222324252627</div><div>28293031</div></div></div>	29 <div><div>OCT 2005</div><div><div>1</div><div>2345678</div><div>9101112131415</div><div>16171819202122</div><div>23242526272829</div><div>3031</div></div></div>	30	31 	1 1974: LTG Daniel Graham became 4th Director, DIA. 1977: Lt Gen Eugene Tighe became 6th Director, DIA. 1995: Lt Gen Kenneth Minihan became 11th Director, DIA.	2 1990: The DoD Joint Intelligence Center became operational.	3 2004: Chechen led terrorists killed approximately 350 civilians in a school in Beslan, Russia.
4	5 Labor Day	6 1961: NRO formally established 1976: Soviet MiG-25 and pilot defected to Japan, providing intelligence.	7	8 1944: First German V-2 long-range rocket struck London.	9 2001: Al-Qaida members assassinated Ahmad Massoud, Afghan Northern Alliance leader.	10 1970: LTG Donald Bennett became 2nd Director, DIA.
11 2001: Al-Qaida crashed commercial planes into World Trade Center and Pentagon, killing almost 3,000 people, including 7 from DIA.	12 2001: NATO mutual defense clause used for first time in 52-years after 9/11 attacks.	13 1996: Defense HUMINT Service reached full operating capability.	14 1981: LTG James Williams became 7th Director, DIA.	15 1981: Red Army Faction ambushed GEN Kroesen, USAEUR, in Germany.	16 1974: DIA established the General Counsel.	17 1947: James Forrestal became first Secretary of Defense.
18 1947: CIA and Air Force established by the National Security Act.	19 1994: US forces landed in Haiti in Operation UPHOLD DEMOCRACY.	20 1984: Hezbollah bombed Beirut Embassy killing DIA's CWO Kenneth Welch and IS1 Michael Wagner, USDAO.	21 2001: DIA analyst Ana Montes arrested for passing secrets to Cuba.	22 1776: British Army executed CAPT Nathan Hale, American soldier and spy.	23	24 1986: USSR executed Adolf Tolkachev on data from spies Edward Howard and Aldrich Ames.
25 1940: William Friedman's Signals Intelligence Service cracked Japanese PURPLE code.	26	27 1996: Afghanistan's Taliban rebels captured Kabul and hanged former president Najibullah.	28	29	30 1949: Berlin Airlift ended after the opening of land routes to West Berlin.	1



BLACKJACK, by Richard J. Terry, undated. The Russian Tupolev Tu-160 (NATO name: BLACKJACK) is a long-range strategic bomber that became operational in the late 1980s. It is capable of carrying cruise missiles, short-range missiles, bombs, or a combination of each. The BLACKJACK has variable geometry wings and a maximum level speed of Mach 2.05. It remains in service with the Russian air force.

On 11 September 2001, nineteen al-Qaida suicide attackers crashed two American commercial jets into the World Trade Center, one into the Pentagon, and another into a Pennsylvanian field, leaving almost 3,000 individuals dead or missing. President George W. Bush subsequently declared a war against global terrorism, and on 7 October 2001, US armed forces launched Operation ENDURING FREEDOM, the military component of the US-led coalition to fight terror. Early combat operations consisted of air strikes and cruise missile attacks on al-Qaida training camps and military installations of the Taliban regime in Afghanistan.

DIA supported the overall goal of the operation to destroy terrorist cells, capture al-Qaida leaders, and put an end to terrorist activities in Afghanistan. On 22 December—only 78 days after the start of military operations—the world celebrated the inauguration of the Afghan interim government. On Christmas Day 2001, after a 21-year absence, DIA reopened the US Defense Attaché Office in Kabul, Afghanistan. The agency also augmented Defense Attaché Offices in countries surrounding Afghanistan to support military operations. By mid-March 2002, coalition forces had removed the Taliban from power and destroyed the al-Qaida network in Afghanistan.

On 7 December 2001, DIA became the lead Agency for the Intelligence Community Document Exploitation Center (ICDEC). Foreign language documents recovered in Operation ENDURING FREEDOM have helped reveal terrorist assassination plans, membership rosters, and other material of great interest to both the intelligence and law enforcement communities. In addition, DIA has taken part in the debriefing and interrogation of prisoners of war and detainees. The collection of intelligence, such as the identity and location of al-Qaida members, has proven to be valuable to the War on Terrorism.



DIA personnel at the opening of the US Embassy in Kabul, Afghanistan, in December 2001.

OCTOBER 2005

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
25 <div>SEP 2005</div> <div>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30</div>	26 <div>NOV 2005</div> <div>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30</div>	27	28 <div></div>	29	30	1 <div>DIA Day</div> <div>1961: DIA became operational. 1985: Lt Gen Leonard Perroots became 8th Director, DIA. 1986: Goldwater–Nichols Act signed. 1996: NIMA created.</div>
2 <div>1780: British Major John André hanged by the Continental Army as spy.</div>	3 <div>1990: East and West Germany reunited.</div>	4 <div>1957: Soviets launched SPUTNIK I, beginning the “Space Race.”</div>	5 <div>1961: Director, DIA, added to United States Intelligence Board.</div>	6 <div>1973: Yom Kippur War in Middle East began.</div>	7 <div>1986: Cruise ship ACHILLE LAURO hijacked. 2001: Operation ENDURING FREEDOM began with air strikes in Afghanistan.</div>	8
9	10 <div>Columbus Day (Observed)</div>	11	12 <div>2000: Al-Qaida bombed the USS COLE in Aden, Yemen.</div>	13 <div>1860: First aerial photograph in the United States taken from a balloon in Boston.</div>	14 <div>1947: MAJ Chuck Yeager exceeded the speed of sound in a Bell X-1.</div>	15 <div>1962: DIA, CIA, and Service photo interpreters identified Soviet offensive missiles in Cuba.</div>
16 <div>1964: China detonated its first nuclear weapon.</div>	17 <div>2002: VADM Lowell Jacoby became 14th Director, DIA.</div>	18 <div>1989: Eric Honnecker’s 20-year rule in East Germany ended.</div>	19	20 <div>1981: President’s Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board (PFI-AB) re-established.</div>	21 <div>1962: President Kennedy ordered blockade of Cuba after intelligence discovered Soviet offensive ballistic missiles on island.</div>	22
23 <div>1983: Terrorist destroyed the Marine compound in Beirut, killing 254.</div>	24 <div>1952: NSA established</div>	25 <div>1983: US forces landed on Grenada during Operation URGENT FURY.</div>	26 <div>1952: President Truman established the National Security Agency. 2002: President Bush signed US Patriot Act anti-terrorism law.</div>	27 <div>1962: SA-2 shot down an Air Force U-2 over Cuba during the Missile Crisis.</div>	28	29 <div>1956: Suez War began; US Air Force directed Lockheed to develop DISCOVERER, SAMOS, and MIDAS programs.</div>
30	31 <div>1952: US detonated the first hydrogen bomb on Eniwetok Atoll.</div>					



YANKEE Submarine Firing Cruise Missile, by Edward L. Cooper, 1985. The Soviets converted a YANKEE-class nuclear-powered ballistic missile submarine into a cruise missile attack submarine in 1985 as the test platform for the large, long-range, nuclear-tipped SS-NX-24 cruise missile. The experimental SS-NX-24, like the US Tomahawk cruise missile, was developed for launch from submarines.

Navajo code talkers played a vital role in American victories at Guadalcanal, Peleliu, Iwo Jima, and Okinawa. The idea to use the Navajo language for secure communications originated from Philip Johnston, a World War I veteran and son of a Navajo missionary. Johnston knew that the US Army had used Choctaw Indians to transmit messages in their native tongue on the battlefields of the First World War. The Germans were never able to decode the messages.

Marine Corps commanders in the Pacific Theater in World War II understood the critical need for quick, accurate, and secure voice transmissions on the battlefield. In his quest to improve intelligence, Major General Clayton B. Vogel (commanding general, Amphibious Corps, Pacific Fleet) and his staff witnessed Johnston’s demonstration of the use of the Navajo language for secure voice and wire transmissions. Indian languages include many dialects and are specific to the United States. The Navajo language is unwritten and includes complex syntax and tonal qualities.

The Navajo Code Talker Program officially started in May 1942. At first, only 29 Navajo soldiers were assigned to the Signal Field Battalion Training Center at Camp Pendleton, California. They compiled a Navajo dictionary and created words for military terms that were not part of their language. Each code talker memorized the 450 words of the code. The Navajo code talkers participated in every US Marine assault from 1942-1945. By the end of the war, approximately 540 Navajo Indians enlisted in the program, with about 400 serving as actual code talkers. Navajo code talkers also saw service in Korea and Vietnam. Four of the original veterans received the Congressional Gold Medal on 26 July 2001.



Code talkers in Bougainville, 1943 and Congressional Gold Medal.

NOVEMBER 2005

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
30 	31	1 1985: Vitaly Yurchenko defected back to the Soviets.	2	3 1971: Defense Secretary Laird established the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Intelligence).	4 1979: Iranian militants seized US Embassy in Tehran and took the staff hostage.	5 1971: US Intelligence Board (USIB) reconstituted under the chairmanship of the DCI.
6 1970: US launched the first TRW Defense Support Program satellite.	7 1805: Captains Merriwether Lewis and William Clark reached the Pacific Ocean and completed intelligence mission.	8	9 1989: Fall of the Berlin Wall began when authorities opened crossing points.	10	11 Veterans Day 1918: WW I ended with the signing of the Armistice in Compiègne, France.	12
13	14 1979: President Carter froze Iranian assets following the seizure of the embassy in Tehran.	15 1979: Sir Anthony Blunt exposed as a former Soviet spy of the “Cambridge Spy Ring.”	16	17	18 1991: Lt Gen James Clapper became 10th Director, DIA.	19
20	21 1970: US forces raided the empty Son Tay POW camp in Vietnam.	22 1963: President Kennedy assassinated in Dallas, Texas.	23 1985: Terrorists hijacked an Egyptian airliner, killing one American.	24 Thanksgiving Day 1954: President Eisenhower approved the development of the U-2 aircraft. 2003: NIMA renamed NGA.	25 1950: Chinese Communist forces attacked UN troops in North Korea.	26
27	28	29 1775: Continental Congress established the Secret Correspondence Committee for intelligence operations.	30 1962: DIA established Directorate for Mapping, Charting, and Geodesy.	1	2 <div><div>OCT 2005</div><div>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31</div></div>	3 <div><div>DEC 2005</div><div>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31</div></div>



Soviet Rail-Mobile SS-24 MOD 1 Intercontinental Ballistic Missile, by Edward L. Cooper, 1988. The accuracy and survivability of the rail-mobile SS-24 deployed in the 1980s significantly increased the lethality of the Soviet intercontinental ballistic missile force. The Soviets could deploy the missile throughout the USSR. The rail-mobile SS-24 remains in service with Russia's strategic missile forces.

On a snowy Christmas night in 1776, American soldiers under General George Washington crossed the Delaware River and marched toward the Hessian outpost at Trenton, NJ. Faced with the possibility that many of his soldiers would disappear on New Year’s Day as their enlistments expired, Washington hoped to rally the dying rebel cause with a victory over the enemy. With the fate of the Revolution in the balance, the Continentals attacked on the morning of 26 December. They routed the Hessians without losing a single man in the battle.

What led to such a decisive victory over a superior force? Because the American Revolution was a war of movement waged over large distances, accurate and timely intelligence concerning enemy location and strength was crucial to both British and Continental commanders. Washington, considered the father of American military intelligence, ran an extensive human intelligence (HUMINT) organization that took advantage of the fact that the war was being fought on rebel soil with British troops quartered in American cities and homes. The conditions proved ideal for spying since the antagonists spoke the same language and were distinguishable as friend or foe only by their political opinions.

Before attacking Trenton, Washington employed a spy, John Honeyman, to gather intelligence on the Hessian forces stationed there and to supply the Hessian commander with false information regarding the state of American soldiers. Consequently, Washington was able to attack with almost complete surprise. A turning point in the war, the battle of Trenton raised the morale of the young nation and rallied American troops to the cause. The victory reversed a string of bitter defeats and led a proud General Washington to declare, “This is a glorious day for our country.”



Trenton, 26 December 1776, by H. Charles McBarron. Courtesy of the Center of Military History.

DECEMBER 2005

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
27 	28 NOV 2005 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30	29 JAN 2006 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	30	1	2	3
4 1992: President Reagan signed EO 12333 on collecting intelligence.	5 1981: Defense Intelligence Senior Executive Service established.	6	7 1941: Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, a major intelligence failure, brought the US into WW II.	8 1987: President Reagan and Soviet leader Gorbachev signed the INF Treaty.	9	10 1898: Treaty of Paris signed, ending the Spanish-American War.
11 1962: DIA established the Counterintelligence Group.	12 1964: Defense Secretary McNamara established Defense Attaché System. 1991: USSR ceased to exist.	13 1951: Brownwell Committee formed to investigate SIGINT failures in the Korean War. 2003: Saddam Hussein captured.	14	15 1960: Joint Study Group report on creation of “Defense Intelligence Agency.”	16	17
18 1984: Thomas Cavanagh arrested for selling the KGB stealth technology.	19 1976: First KH-11 KENNAN photo-reconnaissance satellite launched. 1988: LTG Harry Soyster became 9th Director, DIA.	20 1989: US forces, supported by DIA, intervened in Panama in Operation JUST CAUSE.	21 1988: Terrorists sponsored by Libya blew up Pan Am Flight 107 over Lockerbie, Scotland.	22 1968: North Korea released the crew of the intelligence collection ship USS PUEBLO.	23 2000: DIA’s William Bultmeier, USDAO in Niger, killed during a carjacking.	24
25	26 Christmas Day (Observed) 1776: General Washington defeated Hessians at Trenton, NJ with HUMINT.	27	28	29	30 1946: US Army Strategic Intelligence School established.	31

2005



JAN 2005	FEB 2005	MAR 2005
1	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5
2 3 4 5 6 7 8	6 7 8 9 10 11 12	6 7 8 9 10 11 12
9 10 11 12 13 14 15	13 14 15 16 17 18 19	13 14 15 16 17 18 19
16 17 18 19 20 21 22	20 21 22 23 24 25 26	20 21 22 23 24 25 26
23 24 25 26 27 28 29	27 28	27 28 29 30 31
30 31		
APR 2005	MAY 2005	JUN 2005
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10 11 12 13 14 15 16	15 16 17 18 19 20 21	12 13 14 15 16 17 18
17 18 19 20 21 22 23	22 23 24 25 26 27 28	19 20 21 22 23 24 25
24 25 26 27 28 29 30	29 30 31	26 27 28 29 30
JUL 2005	AUG 2005	SEP 2005
1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3
3 4 5 6 7 8 9	7 8 9 10 11 12 13	4 5 6 7 8 9 10
10 11 12 13 14 15 16	14 15 16 17 18 19 20	11 12 13 14 15 16 17
17 18 19 20 21 22 23	21 22 23 24 25 26 27	18 19 20 21 22 23 24
24 25 26 27 28 29 30	28 29 30 31	25 26 27 28 29 30
31		
OCT 2005	NOV 2005	DEC 2005
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2 3 4 5 6 7 8	6 7 8 9 10 11 12	4 5 6 7 8 9 10
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23 24 25 26 27 28 29	27 28 29 30	25 26 27 28 29 30 31
30 31		

2006

JAN 2006	FEB 2006	MAR 2006
1 2 3 4 5 6 7	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4
8 9 10 11 12 13 14	5 6 7 8 9 10 11	5 6 7 8 9 10 11
15 16 17 18 19 20 21	12 13 14 15 16 17 18	12 13 14 15 16 17 18
22 23 24 25 26 27 28	19 20 21 22 23 24 25	19 20 21 22 23 24 25
29 30 31	26 27 28	26 27 28 29 30 31
APR 2006	MAY 2006	JUN 2006
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2 3 4 5 6 7 8	7 8 9 10 11 12 13	4 5 6 7 8 9 10
9 10 11 12 13 14 15	14 15 16 17 18 19 20	11 12 13 14 15 16 17
16 17 18 19 20 21 22	21 22 23 24 25 26 27	18 19 20 21 22 23 24
23 24 25 26 27 28 29	28 29 30 31	25 26 27 28 29 30
30		
JUL 2006	AUG 2006	SEP 2006
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9 10 11 12 13 14 15	13 14 15 16 17 18 19	10 11 12 13 14 15 16
16 17 18 19 20 21 22	20 21 22 23 24 25 26	17 18 19 20 21 22 23
23 24 25 26 27 28 29	27 28 29 30 31	24 25 26 27 28 29 30
30 31		
OCT 2006	NOV 2006	DEC 2006
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8 9 10 11 12 13 14	5 6 7 8 9 10 11	3 4 5 6 7 8 9
15 16 17 18 19 20 21	12 13 14 15 16 17 18	10 11 12 13 14 15 16
22 23 24 25 26 27 28	19 20 21 22 23 24 25	17 18 19 20 21 22 23
29 30 31	26 27 28 29 30	24 25 26 27 28 29 30
		31

DIA has cleared the paintings, photos, and information contained in this publication for public release. We would like to thank the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency (NGA) for its help in scanning the paintings. All events listed on this calendar are noted according to the time and date of the location where they occurred.

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